THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

AFRICAN CAMPAIGN-HOME RULE-

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBEL 29, 1893.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THINGS DOMESTIC, that in a dispute between South African savages and the English, the English must be wrong. There are Radical Journals which take the same line, and dencunce as murder the ITALIAN AFFAIRS-SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIAkilling of two suspected and arrested spies who FRANCE AND RUSSIA-SIAM-THE SOUTH stabled their guards and tried to escape. They

THE COAL STRIKE-BREWERS AND TEETOTALLERS. (BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright: 1893. By The Tribune Association. London, Oct. 28.—Since last Saturday the British public has been occupying its mind with somewhat miscellaneous interests, of which no one, either at home or abroad, has been paraount with the public as a whole. The Matabele campaign has loomed larger than ever, and Home Rule not quite so large, in spite of that remarkable Ulster gathering in Belfast, and some remarkable deliverances by Mr. Redmend in Cork. The silver proceedings at Washington are, you may be sure, closely followed, and the now confident hope of repeal is not here or anywhere in Europe an entirely selfish hope. Few are the competent judges of finance who doubt that the prosperity of the United States depends largely on repeal, or that prosperity there and here are closely connected. Seldom do foreign affairs, if merely political, long monopolize English attention, ner do they commonly think of American affairs as foreign. The European continent, close as it is, is foreign,

Among the events occurring in that medley of nationalities, it is still the Franco-Russian festivities which are most conspicuous. They have nevertheless palled on the general reader and are more briefly reported. The reception of the British flect at Spezzia, on the other hand, has begun to interest its owners, and so did the funeral of Lord Vivian, the British Ambassador to Italy, with its very strong disp'ay of Italian sympathy, both popular and regal Our old friend, the champion of the Italian assassins of New-Orleans, the Marquis di Rudini, was less fortunate in his attack upon the Prime Minister, nor did Signor Giolitti's reply deeply interest the English, except those who hold Italian securities. The attack and reply are treated as natural incidents of the neverending rivalry between the ins and the outs. It is otherwise on the Continent, where the condition of Italian finance and the Italian Army are of high concern to each great power.

More exciting, because more strictly political and directly concerning democracy, have been the vicissitudes of Count Taaffe's suffrage bill. Once supposed to have been dropped, it reappeared alive, and the first reading was moved on Monday. Democrats may take note that in both cases not Count Taaffe, but the Emperor, is believed to have been the deciding force. Its partisans do not expect it to be passed by this Parliament. They do expect the Emperor to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. It will be an appeal to the middle classes to abdicate and to the Germans of the Austrian Empire to sign their political death warrant. But so irresistible is the movement of democracy in Europe that both these acts of sacrifice are likely to be performed, not from favor, but from fear, and lest a worse thing befall them.

Germany, meanwhile, has been enjoying a spectacle at Dresden, where the "military jubilee" of the King of Saxony was celebrated, the irrepressible German Emperor assisting and making the inevitable speech. What His German Majesty had to say was pitched in the usual too high key, but was happily devoid of all political indiscretion. There are critics who hear in this imperial trumpet note some sort of an answer to the blended strains of the but that is too far fetched.

countries most directly concerned in them are at leisure to meditate upon the political orgie to which they have devoted a fortnight. To the last the French maintained their attitude of homage. When Paris was exhausted, Lyons took up the part, and after Lyons, Marseilles, and after Marseilles Toulon. The last dinner has been given, the last toast drunk, the last speech made, the last tear shed, the last embrace exchanged, and the Russians may now sail away, their minds laden with memories and their ships laden with tribute. The money value of the French gifts to the Russians is computed at half a million dollars. More or less, it is a tribute, and was meant as a tribute, and France is henceforth, by her own act and choice, in this position, that if she desires war, she must wait till it suits Russia to make war, while if Russia desires war, France must follow her to the field. That is a position

There has been a ripple on the surface of the waters of Siam. The latest authority on French claims upon Siam is Prince Henri d'Orleans, son of the Duc de Chartres, who has been imparting his views to "Le Figare." This young gentleman derives his authority not from divine right-he does not allege that at present-but from his journeys in Southeastern Asia, in company with M. Bouvalot, who dry-nursed him, and from his Anglophobia. Whoever accuses England is sure of a hearing from the French public. Prince Henri protests against building buffer State out of territory to which England has no claim. The very theory of such a State is its neutrality or independence. He wants the Mekong River as a boundary, with a French sentinel on the left bank to say to England, Thus far and no farther. The Prince has an ingenious mind, but it would do him no harm to read the documents, or to remember that what he now demands is in direct violation of the protocol signed by the present Foreign Min-

Reports have been flying about that the boundary or buffer State conference has broken off, finding difficulties too numerous and agreement impossible. These reports are untrue. The commission have a tough job, but are working hard. They must agree, lest a worse

No little excitement prevailed for a day or two, especially in the City, over a reported collision between Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes with reference to operations against the Matabele. The City is interested in the Chartered Company, and interested in Mr. Cecil Rhodes. In him the business world and the best part of the political world have great confidence. They have less in Sir Henry Loch, and none at all in Lord Ripon, whom Mr. Gladstone made Colonial Minister because, say his opponents, Mr. Gladstone himself cares little about

the Colonies. Mr. Rhodes, with Dr. Jameson as his lieutenant, is conducting the South African campaign. These two men, in common with every other authority on the spot, have made up their minds that it is impossible for the English settlers in Mashonaland to live with Lobengula as a neighbor. One or the other has got to go. Probably Sir Henry Loch is of the same opinion. All he has really done is to notify Mr. Rhodes that when it comes to settling terms of peace, the Chartered Company will not be allowed to play a lone hand. The High Commissioner is the final arbiter. All that is laid down clearly in the Company's charter, and there is no

ground for complaint. The main difficulty is not with Sir Henry

Loch, but with Lord Ripon, who thinks it the "AMERICA FOR AMERICANS! CARTER HARRISON KILLED. murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers hastily enduty of a Colonial Minister to be an Aborigines Protection Society, and who is apt to assume tell us that Lord Ripon has come to London on purpose to take charge of South Africa and make peace with Lobengula over the head of the Chartered Company. By a curious coincidence, the telegraph wires which have hitherto kept Sir Henry Loch in touch with Mr. Rhodes

The discussion upon the prospects of Home Rule next session, which means next year, not this autumn, conducted with much boldness by Mr. Asquith, is followed with caution in the Gladstonian papers, Many of them think silence best, not liking to commit themselves on a point the final determination of which lies perhaps with two men, Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Walsh. The Unionists are more outspoken. To them such a controversy is cakes and ale. Lord Randolph Churchill discoursed reached a crisis where unusual activity was either on it volubly at Yarmouth on Wednesday. His necessary or advisable. On all sides the sailing of speech was devoted almost wholly to Mr. Asquith's three speeches, or rather to two of them, for Lord Randolph, though not himself invariably brief, complained that Mr. Asquith speeches out of three. He welcomed Mr. Red. shown in an emergency which contemplated the Home Rule next session there would be no Par- off Rio. House of Commons, "I am sure," said Lord Randolph, "the Unionist party would not disdain Mr. Redmond's votes if he tried to force the Government to go to the country." This dolph," said "The Times," Parnellite rump under any circumstances." These be brave words; but the Irish vote has wishes with respect to non-intervention that the

It is still more essential to know what is thought of Mr. Re imond's policy and of the pro-posed hanging up of Home Rule next year by dent would not tolerate any foreign intervention thought of Mr. Reimond's policy and of the proknow of no one who undertakes to speak in his declined to say. He ventured the opinion, however, name. But you may bear from various other Nationalist authorities. They view, or affect to view, this question of delay with indifference. They would prefer, of course, to see the bill again introduced and again forced through the House of Commons, though with the certainty that he House of Lords would again reject it, if meantime there had been no general election. But they are comparatively indifferent, for a very simple reason. They know that, whatever may happen meantime, whenever a dissolution and general election take place they can impose their own terms on Mr. Gladstone. He cannot dispense with the Irish vote. He must pay the Irish price for it. A year or two is no great matter, they think, in a struggle which has lasted nearly 700 years.

The flaw in this calculation is obvious. The ear or two may matter very much when your hope of success depends on the life of a man of eighty-three. It may matter, also, if land and of dynamite in England.

It may matter, if Mr. Redmond succeeds in inflaming Irish opinion. He is, so far as anybody not Irish can judge, very much in earnest. Marseillaise and the Russian Hymn at Paris; He has spoken again in Cork, three times. He responds point by point to Mr. Asquith. He again insists on the release of the dynamiters, of war must be given up. He insists on a bill next session for the relief of evicted tenants, and again denounces the policy of keeping alive Home Rule by any other means than legislation, or an attempt at legislation. He renewed in Cork the threats he had uttered in Dublin, giving formal notice to the Gladstonian Whips that the nine Parnellite votes are not to be had on any other terms. He discussed with great freedom the chances of Mr. Gladstone's living another two years, or even one. He predicted that upon his death the leadership would fail William Harcourt, "the avowed and admitted enemy of the National sentiment of Ireland." The English people would then cease to care about Home Rule, and the long struggle which Parnell brought so near to victory would have to begin over again.

Such are the two Irish forecasts, and the two Irish views of the situation created by the now known and admitted intention of the Gladstonians to devote next session chiefly to British

The meeting of the Ulster Parliament seems at first sight premature. It is, however, a case of defence, not of defiance, and of preparing for war in time of peace. The so-called parliament is a defence union, composed of 600 delegates fect their organization, and, perhaps, to rejoice a little over the rejection of Home Rule by the House of Lords. The flower of the population of Ulster is in their ranks, and they make no secret of their purpose to resist Home Rule, if need be to the death. They are well led. They have ample funds. They keep inside the law. And they keep before the people of England the fixed resolve of the Protestants of Ireland not to be ruled by Catholic Celts.

The chief news about the coal strike is per haps the approach of cold weather. This makes both owners and miners hopeful that the difference in the price of labor which divides them may be wrung' from the consumer. For him neither of the contending parties has much regard. Prices have gone up, pits are reopening here and there, negotiations have been re sumed, the owners have again suggested a conference, and the great Mr. Pickard, who leads the strikers, is to-day to decide whether he will consent to confer. True, he and his newspaper organs have publicly vowed there should be no conference till the demand for reduction of wages had been withdrawn. But that they said in their haste, and "The Chronicle," which for weeks has been denouncing the coal-owners as conspirators and murderers, now deprecates the use of violent language and hopes for an era of good will. Public subscriptions for the miners grow daily less, and for neither side is there any such general manifestation of sympathy as to encourage either to hold out forever. The owners may war if they like, but compromise is in the air.

Of other matters which come close to men's business and bosoms, there is on one side the Brewers' exhibition and banquet, and on the other the London County Council. The Brewers have the courage of their trade, and exhibit all kinds of devices by which adulteration and counterfeiting may be made profitable. Lord Randolph Churchill addressed them at their banquet, and propounded a scheme for settling the license question, which pleases neither brewers nor teetotallers.

These latter, under the name of the United

brewers nor teetotallers.

These latter, under the name of the United Kingdom Alliance, have been holding their annual meeting at Manchester. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Caine both declared their considence in this present Ministry as champions of temperance, and their approval of Sir William Harcourt's Local Veto bill. That is the less surprising since a bargain was because of the constant of th support on all questions, and local veto was the price paid for this support. G. W. S.

POSSIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN BRAZIL

THE ADMINISTRATION ORDERS THE CRUISER NEW-YORK TO BE PUT IN READINESS TO PROCEED TO RIO-RUMORS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION SAID TO BE WELL FOUNDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 28.-Action looking toward a possible practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the South Atlantic was taken by the Administration to-day. This morning telegraphic orders were sent by Secretary Herbert to Captain Philip, commanding the armored cruiser New-York, to hold his vessel in readiness to sail for Rio within twenty-four hours, A knowledge of these orders created no little surprise in naval circles, owing to the fact that it was not generally supposed that the condition of affairs in Brazil had invariably brief, complained that Mr. Asquith patch to Rio, was lost sight of in the interest No. 231 South Ashland-ave., at ten minutes mond's declaration that if there was to be no augmenting of the strength of the squadron now

nellite votes at Mr. Gladstone's disposal in the FOREIGN INTERVENTION NOT TO BE TOLERATED. Inquiry at the Navy Department elicited no exact information as to when the vessel would sail or what were the immediate causes which made her ist journals. "We do not agree with Lord Ran-"We are satisfied disquieting rumors as to the intention of certain that while the Unionists could not prevent Mr. foreign countries to take a hand in the settlement Redmond from voting against the Government of the present Brazilian difficulties, and that if if he chose, they would always disdain the emergencies required it it would be necessary to a successful demonstration of the Government's been useful to the Tories before now, and may country be represented by an additional number of

To a Tribune representative a prominent official the anti-Parnellites, and by Archbishop Walsh or interference in Brazil at this time. How far most of all. The Archbishop is silent, and I the President would go in the matter the official that the President would not, if emergencies required, hesitate to indicate in a vigorous manner that, in the language of Scoretary Frelinghuysen in a similar case: "The decision of the American ques tion pertains to America itself," and that "it will not sanction an arbitration by European Powers of South American difficulties.

"While it is not known to be a fact, it is assumed that the Administration has received advices from Brazil that reports of proposed intervention were all founded. It is known that there have recently been a number of conferences between Secretaries Herbert and Gresham on Brazilian affairs. The President has been kept advised as to the news from Rio. In the last few days several important cipher dispatches have been sent to and received from Rio. There is little doubt that these dispatches show that the condition of affairs at Rio is more serious, and that the policy of the Govern ment must be more vigorous, than has been supposed. Even preliminary orders to the New-York would indicate this to be the fact. Whether the vessel will sail for Rio depends, apparently, upon advices expected from Minister Thompson and treme Irish wings get out of patience, if there captain Picking within the next day or so. The vessel is practically ready for sea now. She has land and of dynamite in England. Her battrey is in place, and her ammunition and stores are on hoard. She would have to take on

THE PROBABLE COMMANDER OF THE PLEET. that Commodore Kirkland, the present commandan of the League Island Navy Yard, has been selected as Admiral Stanton's successor. Commodore Kirk Admiral Stanton was ordered to command it. dition to being a thoroughly capable officer for such an important trust, he is familiar with the language and characteristics of the people in that

Aside from political requirements in the case, the voyage of the New-York to Brazil would be of much practical value, as it would afford an opportunity thoroughly to test her sea qualities and are now at Rio the Newark and Charleston. join the other two vessels without delay. Should force in this quarter, it is likely that the San Fran vessel to receive sailing orders.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S EXPLANATION. HE SALUTED THE ONLY BRAZILIAN FLAG AFLOAT -SOME ALLEGED PRECEDENTS FOR IIIS ACTION

planation of why he saluted Admiral Mello, sent in answer to a message of inquiry, was made public to-day by Secretary Herbert. It reads 'Rio Janeiro, Oct. 25.-Secretary of the Navy.

Washington. "Before anchoring, saluted flag of Bra zil, twenty-one guns. Salute was returned by visit from aide-de-camp of Admiral Mello, flying the Brazilian flag. Returned said visit. Saluted Brazilian Admiral affoat. Salute was returned by same. No call received from any Brazilian official from the shore. Next day

Melle only Brazilian Admiral affoat." dispatch for publication because of an impression that the President acted hastily in remov ing the Admiral without hearing an explana

called upon Brazilian Admiral. Visit returned.

Admiral Stanton's defence in the probable court of inquiry or court-martial proceedings is clearly indicated in his dispatch, when h says that he saluted the Brazilian flag "afloat, and this statement coincides with the belief among a number of naval officers that it was in doing this that he brought so much trouble on himself. Inquiry at the Navy Department has brought to light some matters which are alleged to be precedents for Admiral Stanton's action, and the theory of officers who believe that the Admiral's unfortunate salute was justified by circumstances is given in this way: A commander of a naval vessel must either acknowledge the flag floated by another armed vessel of a different nation, or else seize or attempt to seize her as a pirate. If Admiral Mello had no authority from any recognized Government (and the insurgents have no government) to display the flag flying at the peak of his flagship, then, according to this theory, he was an unauthorized armed rover of the seas, and should be considered and treated as a pirate. If he had the right to float the Brazilian flag, then he should have been saluted. It is further contended in Admiral Stanton's behalf that in view of the fact that Admiral Mello holds a commission as an officer of the Brazilian Navy, the American com-mander could not have done otherwise than pay the customary courtesies to him.

One of the precedents referred to is the action of Admiral Welles, of the United States Navy, at Cadiz, Spain, in capturing a Spanish war vessel, manned by insurgents, and floating

the Spanish flag, and turning her over to the

ASSASSINATED BY A LUNATIC. Mr. Harrison's head.

CHICAGO'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE SHOT DOWN IN HIS HOME.

ROUSED FROM SLEEP TO MEET DEATH.

AWFUL TRAGEDY. AN EX-POLICEMAN THE CRIMINAL-HIS VICTIM DIES SOON AFTER RECEIVING THE FATAL WOUND-THREE BULLETS FIRED, ONE OF WHICH STRUCK THE HEART-THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY TREMENDOUSLY STIRRED BY THE TRAGEDY

END OF THE GREAT FAIR MARKED BY AN

THREATS AGAINST THE MURDERER, WHO IS LODGED IN JAIL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Chicago, Oct. 28.-Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was shot to-night, at his home, at before 8 o'clock, and one hour and twelve

tered the house, Mr. Chalmers at once making a pillow of his overcoat, which he placed under

"I have been shot, and cannot live," said the

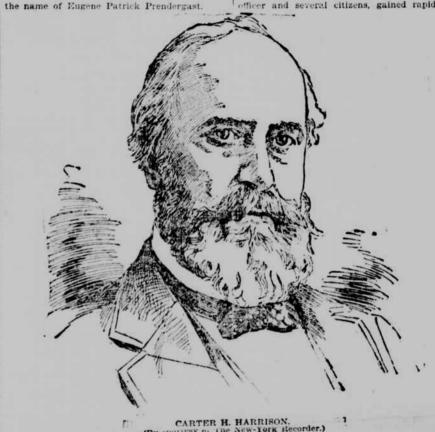


MISS ANNIE HOWARD, OF NEW-ORLEANS, (whom Mayor Harrison was to marry).

"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers. "You have only been shot in the abdomen." "No, I have been shot in the heart, and I

know I cannot live," was the reply. PURSUIT OF THE MURDERER.

The murderer pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashlan-ave. toward Monroe-st. at a minutes later he died. The man who did the breakneck pace. Coming to Monroe-st, he shooting was arrested and locked up at the turned to the east and started for the city. Desplaines-st, police station, where he gave The pursuer, who had been reinforced by an fficer and several citizens, gained rapidly on



shooting made it evident that the assassination was reached, when the hunted man again turned of the Mayor was premeditated. Mr. Harrison the Desplaines-st. police station. He walked in was asleep on a couch in the south parlor of and approached the sergeant at the desk. a large supply of coal before sailing, but this could his house when the doorbell was rung, about was about to speak, when the foremost of his 7:59. There was no one in the house with him pursuers rushed breathlessly into the station.

save his son, Preston, and the servants. One In case she should sail it is highly probable that of the latter-Mary Hansen-went to the front has killed Mayor Harrison."

> "My business with Mr. Harrison is very important," said the man, "and I must see him at | people, and the sergeant went for a talk with

she made inquiry, and leaving the door open she walked down the hall, and entered the Harrison?" said the sergeant. parlor in which the Mayor was sleeping. Having awakened him and delivered the message selship and has not kept his word."

THE MAYOR AWARENED TO BE SLAIN.

The Mayor immediately got up and started for the front door. He had barely passed out of once telephoned the Central station and in a the parlor into the hall when Prendergast drew cession. All three builts lodged in the Mayor's | was brought to the central station downtown. body. One entered the stomach about eight Here another examination was held and the inches below the heart and a little to the right | revolver which had been taken from the murunder the arm and curving upward penetrated the heart. The third struck his left hand near

his caller as he stepped into the hallway, but officers emerged from the station in the big the floor at once, but staggered back into and the walk from the station. The prisoner

Prendergast turned and started to leave the and hustled into the wagon in a jiffy. The premises. Mayor Harrison's private coachman followed him, and shots were exchanged the crowd was hurried off to the North Side, between the two men, none of which, how- where he was lodged in the County Jail for safe-

stairs when the assassination took place. He was soon kneeling by his father's side. The Mayor was still conscious, and his left hand was clutched over the region of his heart, as though he were suffering great pain.

"What's the matter, father?" asked Preston, Mr. Harrison opened his eyes, and, in a voice that was very weak, replied: "I've been shot, and am going to die. I can-

not live, Preston. Where is Annie?" But Preston did not wait to look for Miss Howard, who was soon to become his father's wife. He had noticed that the front door was open, and in a moment he was upon the street in search of the assassin. But search was unnecessary. Within a short time Prendergast ter's opposition to the elevation of the surface appeared at the Desplaines-st. station and gave

In the mean time, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland-ave., and met the scn, Preston, in pursuit. Young Mr. Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighbors of the terrible affair, and then started in pursuit of the

The circumstances in connection with the their man. On they sped until Desplaines-st. to the north, and in a few moments had reached "Lock that man up!" said the coachman. "He

In an instant the sergeant was out from bea flag officer will go in her. Rumor has it to-day door in response to the ring. When she opened hind his desk, and catching hold of the man's jority of the Democrats in both houses to deif Mr. Harrison was at home. She replied that though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner, he was quickly taken back and placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Prendergast, The woman then asked him to wait, while he said in response to the first inquiry. The made inquiry, and leaving the door open "Do you know that you have killed Mayor

"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer.

"Where do you live?"

"At No. 609 Jane-st. with my mother," said the prisoner.

This ended the interview. The sergeant at few moments several officers from that district were at the Desplaines-st, station, A patrol was called after a few moments and the prisoner derer at the Desplaines-st. station was given into the keeping of the officer in charge,

LODGED IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the patrol was again brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the County not believed that any conversation took place. The news that the murderer had been apprebetween them. The Mayor may have greeted hended spread rapidly downtown, and when the county building they found a crowd of nearly 500 persons assembled about the entrance to the parlor and was able to reach a side door was instantly brought back into the station, and that leads into the butler's pantry. Here he a consultation held. The officers, fearing turned around and staggered toward the hail violence to their prisoner from the crowd without, feared to make the trip, and asked for door again. But in a moment he fell backward to reinforcements. A detail of six officers was the floor, where he lay upon his back with summoned, and at 11:15 the prisoner, closely guarded, was brought out of the station, hurthrough the long passageway to the street, officers were barely seated before the wagon was in motion, and amid the mutterings of keeping.

THE MURDER PREMEDITATED.

Developments made late to-night go hurried downstairs upon hearing the shots, and toward indicating that Prendergast has had murder in his heart for several days. On Thursday afternoon of the present week he entered Boyle's chop house, on Calhoun Place, and took a seat at a table occupied by W. A. S. Graham, the murdered Mayor's secretary, another man well-known in local financial circles. Graham, who was acquainted with Prendergast, introduced him to his friend, and both gentlemen noticed that the man was laboring under intense excitement. without any remarks having being exchanged to lay a foundation for what was coming, Prendergast burst into a bitter denunciation of the Mayor for what he declared was the latrailroad tracks.

"If he don't elevate the tracks I will kill him. I will shoot him dead," ejacuiated Prendergast, bringing his fist down on the table with a force that made the dishes rattle and attracted the attention of the other patrons of the place. The men addressed simply smiled at him, attributing the strong language to the excitement under which he was laboring. Ob-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REPEAL CLOSE AT HAND. VOTE EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN THE SENATE

YESTERDAY.

MANY AMENDMENTS RAPIDLY DISPOSED OF

MR. VOORHEES ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL CALL FOR FINAL ACTION AT 2 O'CLOCK ON

MONDAY-REVIVAL OF THE BLAND-ALLISON ACT NEARLY ACCOMPLISH-

ED BY DEMOCRATIC VOTES-

IMPORTANT AND INTER-

ESTING SPEECHES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 28 .- Highly encouraging and satisfactory progress was made this afternoon with the Silver Purchase Repeal bill in the way of disposing of the hostile amendments offered by the opposition. Ten or a dozen of by a safe majority, though in one case the margin of advantage on the unconditional repeal side was cut down to four votes. This happened when the question was put on substituting the Bland-Allison act, repealed in 1890, for the present Sherman act, and as was the case in the House of Representatives, this proposition developed a greater strength than any other advanced by the opponents of repeal. The other substitute scheme fared little better than did Mr. Peffer's out-and-out freecoinage amendment, rejected yesterday, Mr. Perkins's proposal to coin the American product was defeated by exactly the same majority, eleven; while Mr. Blackburn's purchase bill was beaten by fourteen votes, and Mr. Squire's

somewhat similar project by twenty-two. A

second free-coinage substitute brought forward

by Mr. Allen came within ten votes of success,

and Mr. Stewart's proposal to authorize the

coinage of a sort of pan-American silver dollar

was beaten by only nine votes. Finally, after the series of votes had shown conclusively enough that no unfriendly amendment of any kind could be incorporated in the text of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, the measure was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and a recess was taken till Monday. The bill is still subject to amendment in the Senate, and various additional attempts may be made on Monday to saddle upon it some condition or qualification unacceptable to its advocates. Mr. Voorhees is reasonably sure, however, after to-day's showing, of defeating all these efforts, and he announced to-day that he would insist on a final vote on Monday between 2 and

THE VOTE ON REVIVING THE BLAND ACT. The most interesting incident of the afternoon voting was the rather uncomfortably close shave made by the repeal managers on the Bland-Allison bill amendment. The vote as recorded was thirty-three to thirty-seven, ff-teen Senators being absent, and one or mose on the repeal side being left unprovided with a pair. As was stated in last night's dispatches, the vote on Mr. Peffer's free-coinage amendment showed that a majority of the Democratic party in the Senate still is in open opposition to the President's financial programme and committed firmly to the theory of unlimited

silver inflation. The vote on the Bland bill substitute to-day disclosed still more strikingly the hostility of the party in Congress to unconditional repeal, or any other sound financial programme, for if it had been left to the masilver, unconditional repeal of the Sherman act would now be definitely shelved for the revival of the Bland act, if not for some even more dangerous measure. The majority within the Democratic ranks in

the House for the revival of the Bland act on the vote taken August 28 was eighteen. In the Senate on the vote taken to-day the majority was four. In spite of all Executive pressure and blandishments, accordingly, a majority of the Democrats in each house would, if they could, by this time have rejected the Wilson-Voorhees bill for the Bland-Allison "makeshift" of 1878. The vote on the revival of the Bland act was, as said above, thirty-three to thirtyseven. Of the thirty-three affirmative votes twenty were cast by Democrats, four by Populists, and nine by Republicans. Four of the seven Senators paired in favor of revival were Democrats and three Republicans. To the full strength for the amendment-forty-the Democrats, therefore, contributed twenty-four votes, the Populists four and the Republicans twelve. Of the thirty-seven votes actually cast against the revival of the Bland act, eighteen were given by Democrats and nineteen by Republicans. Five Republicans and two Democrats were paired against the substitute, The full strength of the opposition vote-forty-four-was thus made up of twenty Democrats and twentyfour Republicans. Of the forty-four Democratic Senators, twenty-four favored a resurrection of the act of 1878, and twenty opposed it, the anti-Administration majority of two shown on the free-coinage vote of yesterday being increased to four by the shifting of Mr. Faulkner to the majority side. Of the thirty-seven Republican Senators, twelve, or about one-third, supported the Bland amendment, while twenty-four, or two-thirds, opposed it, and one vote was lost by some mischance with the pairs. Perkins, of California, and Mr. Squire, of Wash ington, were the two Republicans who opposed free coinage yesterday, and to-day gave their

support to the Bland substitute. Mr. Faulkner's amendment for a gradual increase of silver circulation up to \$800,000,000 remains to be voted on on Monday. It is not likely to come any closer to success than did the Bland substitute, although it may get one the Bland substitute, although it may get one more Democratic vote—that of Mr. Faulkner's colleague, Mr. Camden—than any previous amendment has done. It is not believed that Senator Quay will insist upon a vote on his amendment making repeal take effect on January 1, 1896. His own vote, added with that of one other repeal Republican to the strength developed to-day by the Bland amendment, would reduce the unconditional repeal forces

to a bare majority of one.

Some interesting and important speeches were made this afternoon before the voting began. stinging speech as a sort of parting shot at the triumphant repeal leaders. He was bitter in his reproaches of both the Southern Demo-crats who had abandoned the campaign of obstruction and the Eastern Republicans who had made the success of unconditional repeal

possible.

Mr. Sherman gave at some length the reasons which had impelled him to urge the authorization of a bond issue as an amendment to the Voorhees bill. He criticised the use made by the Voorhees bill. He criticised the use made by Secretary Carlisle of the gold redemption fund to meet current Treasury expenses as improper and illegal, nor could he admit the authority of the Secretary to issue bonds to make good the threatened deficit under the terms of the Resumption act. He defended his proposed amendment as one of great urgency if not of absolute necessity, but said he would desist from pressing it because of the fears of Mr. Voorhees and others that its adoption would imperil the success of the pending bill.

Mr. Gorman also made his promised speech, It was rather unsatisfactory as an explanation of